New-York Daily Times.

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Commencement of Rutgers College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

The annual festivities of this Institution began during the present week, and, as usual, attracted a large number of the Alumni and friends. These gathered from all their various places of residence, and left their ordinary avocations for a day or two, while they mingled in these pleasant annual literary exercises. They doubtless will all return to their accustomed duties with new vigor after this delightful pilgrimage to the scenes of academic life.

The exercises began yesterday by the delivery of the Baccalaureate Address to the graduating class by President FRELINGHUYSEN. This was a chaste and appropriate address, well fitted to impress the young men with a sense of their responsibility as they enter upon the more active duties of life. After alluding to the termination of their College career, and the important era of life upon which they were entering, the address bids them consider that "the range for effective influence for both young and old, is not always to be found on public occasions, although much of it certainly belongs there." A large breadth remains for the silent, unpretending power of an upright example and a holy conversation. The speaker exhorted them to employ all their time and energies in doing good—and adduced the striking example of the Saviour as a fit model in this work. He then alluded to some of the subjects which command public attention, and with reference to which they would be called to act.

The first of these is our national freedom and prospects. The glory, boast and stability of American liberty are that it is a *liberty according to law.* We are free to do right, but are met by the terrors of law when we would do wrong. Heaven can give no larger liberty than this.

The address holds the following language on the subject of Slavery, which will interest all whose attention is turned to this momentous question of the times, even should they differ from the speaker in his conclusions:

PRESIDENT FRELINGHUYSEN'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Another year of College duties and anxieties is now closing for you and for us. These periods of life are, I doubt not, wisely arranged, as pauses in our pilgrimage to awake and encourage reflection.

Lately, we drew our memory and association for counsel; and conscience, by quick aids, seberi thought and stern rebuke the heart for past delinquency; and urges the penitent spirit to the mercy seat for forgiveness; and that grace and strength may be given for the future.

We should endeavor to profit by these stages of an immortal existence—" It is greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them, what report they make."

Do you knock at this door, and give heed to the responses that are brought. For while, in one sense, the past is gone, irrecoverably, yet it lives in a precious relict on to bless you. Like the light to the tempest tossed mariner, the past is still near as a beacon—and you may turn to its records, for the warnings that spring from disappointed hopes, the tears of broken purposes, and the bitter grouns of regret and remorse that sometimes linger on the ear of faithful memory.

Let us take the warning, and as we strike into a new and broader path, let us remember Him, who has promised to be the guide of our steps, our help in trouble and our hope in death.

It deserves a thought from you at time of eventful interest that the range of effective influence, for the young or the old, is not always to be found in public occasions—although much of it certainly belongs there." A large breadth remains for the silent, unpretending power of an upright example and a holy conversation. The speaker exhorted them to employ all their time and energies in doing good—and adduced the striking example of the Saviour as a fit model in this work. He then alluded to some of the subjects which command public attention, and with reference to which they would be called to act.

So, in the days of her freedom, her statesmen, by their eloquence swayed the politics and legislation of Greece, and so, at the early dates of our own history, the sages of the Revolution waked up the energies and kindled the fires of American patriotism. But yet, a large breadth remains for the silent, unpretending power of an upright example and a holy conversation. It is an influence which spreads out from around a man, like a genial atmosphere, and falls like the dews of heaven, not heard, but felt. So let yours often be, with humble, yet earnest reach of soul; strive to realize the poet's portrait, as full of truth as of beauty:

"When such a man, familiar with the skies,
Hath filled his urn where these pure waters rise,
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
Which tells us whence his treasures are supplied."

And when the harvest of life shall be gathered in this way, it will as much surprise the reapers, as it will repose in the hearts of the thousands turned to God, by the daily steady light of a good example, always shining—and many by a word fitly spoken, dropped in season, at the right time, and heaven-directed. It will not cease to sound until the sounds of earth shall all be lost in the hallelujahs of the saved.

You will perceive that the course upon which you are about to enter commands all your time and energies to be directly or indirectly consecrated and employed in doing good. And what other ought to fill out the plans of an ingenuous youth, whose aims turn his heart to the favor of God as the best prize of life?

And we have sacred models to instruct us in the duties of personal influence. Our Saviour, it is true, preached in the Synagogues of Galilee, and often repaired to the temple to discourse of the things of His kingdom. But this formed a part only of His blessed ministry. By the wayside He preached—spake as never man spake. Now He rebuked a boasting Pharisee—then reclaimed to virtue a guilty woman, at the well of Samaria. Now He poured the light of a glorious resurrection into the heart of an afflicted sister—and then tried the faith and relieved the anxieties of a Syro-Phœnican mother, as she pleaded for her child.

Moved by such example, and animated by the bright promise that gilds the future of such a path, let your lives plead—stand up in your place for God, and truth, and purity—with the face set like a flint, and the heart baptised at the fountain which flows full and clear near the throne. And it deserves a place among your first thoughts, that you, and such as you, of the educated mind of our country, are entrusted in Divine Providence with an agency in the concerns of our national welfare, which can neither be forgotten nor lightly regarded. You must, and I trust will, meet those public duties with a steadfast moral courage, and 'quit yourselves like men.

There are many subjects of public concernment that will often arise upon the arena that you are approaching. To a few of these allow me a moment's reference. And the first regards our character and prospects as a free people. We are free, almost, as the air of our mountains. And here lies one of our dangers—the danger that we may misunderstand the true nature of liberty, and as if all restrictions were oppressive and unjust.

Among many definitions of the term, very apt and intelligible, there is one that seems most conspicuous with our republican notions. It is the liberty to do right: according to law; or if you will condense it a little, it is *liberty according to law.* Here is the boast and the glory, and the stability also, of American liberty. It should never be forgotten—it should be a household word, taught in the nursery and *vindicated* there, if needs be—and it should be inculcated and enforced by your example and influence whenever you come in contact with public opinion or have the opportunity to mould it. Here we are free—*free to do right*—but not by the terrors of law when we would do wrong. Who desires more? Who ought to? Why Heaven can give no larger liberty. Shall not the Judge of all the earth *do right?* and shall his creatures dare to covet the deadful and guilty prerogative of doing wrong?

Another matter of very anxious import, in its relations to our welfare as a nation, will have a share in your concern. Domestic Slavery has been for many years a fruitful theme for moral and political discussion, and is now assuming a graver aspect—that often alarms even the most tranquil. I only desire here a few words, to impress upon your minds a ruling thought that should always have its place in the discussions of this interesting matter. It is not an original question. It cannot be regarded even as a simple abstract proposition in morals. It is complicated with so many interests, and holds such peculiar relations to the country, that we cannot dispose of it as a mere abstraction.

When the Constitution of the United States was under advisement by the law of nations, a slave escaping to a free country became free. The slave-holding States were unwilling to form a union upon the basis of that international law between independent States. They proposed to the Free States, if you wish to unite with us and thus form one people, in closer bonds than by the general law of nations, then this law of the fugitive slave must be so modified that we shall have the same right to reclaim in your State, that we now have in our country in our own. Our forefathers agreed to this modification, and the thirteen Colonies unanimously adopted it, and thus left Slavery a domestic institution in all the States where it existed.

This is the true political state of the question, and therefore we cannot disturb it. As a great moral and social evil, it is open to free consideration and debate, as are all other matters pertaining to moral duty. But politically we agreed to leave it where we found it, and that was with the Slaveholding States, with all its responsibilities. The whole case is with them.

It is a gravely momentous subject, environed by perplexing difficulties, that call for deliberation and candor and good temper. And more than this—it involves fresh the cherished and fraternal feelings that formed the American Constitution—which has so long and so illustriously shown how much of human wisdom and heroism, and how much more of divine benignity, crowned this first great experiment of a free and self-governed people. May it be perpetual! May no rash hand mar its glory, or dare disturb its foundations. Should not almost eighty years of prosperous freedom plead for our Union? Should not the smiles of God's favor towards us, for all that time, hush the murmurs of discontent, and persuade us rather to patience and hope? Let us wait for the healings of time, and kindness and the sure growth of better feelings that will follow the spread and power of the Gospel of peace. Let us, for the sake of human liberty, and man's last hope, wait, and hope, and forbear,—in the fear of God and a living prayer for His guidance.

I certainly do not intend at this time to detain you long on another existing topic, in which I confess a deep and earnest interest. As temperance addresses its *claims* to us all, either as matter of personal and total abstinence, or as a commercial question on the prohibitions of the Maine law,—we should give it certainly a due portion of thought and countenance. I propose to leave my anxieties with you on one simple point, depending on the conclusion of a single question:—whether, in view of the evils of a wide-spread intemperance and the ravages of this wasting scourge, over all the departments of society, and among all ranks, from the heights of fashion down to the humiliations of the gutter, we are not called to make the sacrifice, if such it be to any of us, of a brief, momentary and doubtful indulgence, for the sake of the suffering. It was brought in by fashion, let fashion put it down. Fashion given to its destroying power, let habit renounce her agency, and invite to purity and safety. We remember often, bitterly, the old social watch-word, "come join us drink to health or friends." Now let the wish be there without the glass—it will be, I am quite sure, as sincere and always safer. Try it, faithfully, I will venture to foretell of it, that the head will be as clear, the mind as calm, and the conscience—that witness for God, and our well-being—will be fortified in its defences, and the inlets to danger shut out by this blessed purpose.

This week of recollections brings back scenes and names dear to memory. If the veil could be turned aside, how its revelations might appal us, as we found how much of woe, remorse, and shame were the fruits of the sparkling wine cup, when at the last "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The past year has spoken to us with emphatic testimony, that we live amid shadows, transitory as the morning cloud, and vain as a dream when one awakes. Lately, the feeble was taken by the impartial messenger—taken in the ripening bud of a being, full of promise; and then, a little time before, the strong in his strength—perhaps the strongest among the strong. Which of you all had a surer hold on life? And, as to both of these, who but thought that they would continue with us and go out to life for duty and enterprise, and now the clods of the valley cover them. And when these clods shall be drawn over you and me—who can tell?

Come, then, dear youth, rise to sober and cheerful purpose. Plan high, nobly and resolutely, that whatever else may betide, your first, best thoughts, and your life long energies shall be consecrated to God and your Saviour. Give Him all your hearts, and lean all your hopes upon His righteousness. Nothing else is worthy of your labors—nothing less can make you happy here or hereafter.

And now farewell. We shall never meet again in these relations—as teachers and taught—until we meet their responsibilities in eternity. By all that is precious to the soul in this overwhelming thought, ponder its meaning daily and prayerfully, and may God make it fruitful to you of His richest benedictions.

The question of temperance was also brought to view, with the recommendation, that as fashion had created the evil, we should all unite our influence to make it fashionable to abstain from and remove it. The address closed by alluding, in appropriate terms, to the fading nature of all earthly things, and exhorting the youth to sober and cheerful purpose.

The address was well received by the respectable auditory who listened to it, and furnished another evidence of the high character of the man who presides over this Institution.

There was a large gathering of the youngest Alumni of the Institution this morning. The absence of many of the older classes was marked. After organizing and attending to the usual annual business, one of the most important items of which was the preparation of a catalogue for publication, they proceeded to the Chapel, already well filled, in order to hear the Annual oration delivered by Rev. DAVID D. DEMAREST, of Hudson, N. Y. Prayer was made by Rev. ENOCH VAN AKEN, of New-York. After which the President, JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., of New-York, announced the orator of the day, who proceeded to deliver his address.

REV. MR. DEMAREST'S ADDRESS.

The subject to which the speaker directed the attention of his auditory was "Manly and Independent Thinking." He opened by alluding to the generally received opinion that this was a wonderful age, and then spoke of the *cant* which was indulged in by many respecting the peculiar kind of men which were necessary to meet its demands. The speaker contended that all ages need men who have strength in themselves, and are fitted by rigid training for its vigorous exercise, prepared to accomplish any work which may be placed before them.

The address was quite long and exceedingly interesting. The speaker glanced at some of the relations of truth in these various departments and some of the benefits of its pursuit, and closed by exhorting his youthful auditors to act valiantly for the truth.

The audience were dismissed with the benediction, highly delighted with their intellectual treat, heaping benedictions upon the head of the speaker.

The Literary societies were addressed in the afternoon by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie N. Y.

Brooklyn Public Schools—Eastern District.

On Wednesday, Mr. Superintendent BULKLEY, with several gentlemen of the Board of Education and others, visited Public School No. 19, known as old No. 4, on South Second street, by Tenth. This School was dedicated in July, 1851. Mr. BULKLEY was appointed its First Principal, which position he resigned in March last, on receiving his present appointment. The lot is 75 by 100 feet; the building, 50 by 75 feet; three stories, with a large hall, similar to our Free Academy. The style of architecture is Gothic, and about one thousand children can be comfortably seated. The Hall will seat four hundred. The grounds are shaded with trees and flagged, and are unusually neat and comfortable.

At the opening, No. 16 was the second school in the Ward, and it immediately became the largest in numbers in the city. The school officers under whose supervision the school was organized—Messrs. D. D. WINANT and HENRY B. ROBINSON—were devoted to the interest of the school—especially Mr. WINANT, who, from the organization of No. 16, (old No. 1 in the First Ward,) in 1844, had been a trustee, often advancing several thousand dollars at a time for teachers' salaries, when the city treasury was bankrupt. The register in the Boys' Grammar School is 320. The company came unexpectedly upon the school while the boys were in the main hall, being questioned upon the internal condition of the Russian and Turkish Empires as connected with the Eastern War, by the Principal, T. W. VALENTINE, attended by his assistants, Miss H. L. ABBOTT, Mr. THEODORE SMITH, and Misses MARY L. BRADY, A. E. ROSE, H. A. AMABLE and J. D. BRADY. The classes were in good condition, and appeared well.

No. 19 is under the official care of Messrs. FIELD, CALDWELL and TUTTLE, who were all present except Mr. TUTTLE—who is out of the State—as were the various members of the Board of Education for the Eastern District, presenting a marked and pleasing contrast to the persons representing Brooklyn proper. This personal supervision and active interest doubtless are the cause of the great superiority of the Schools of the Eastern District over *most* of those in Brooklyn proper. The girls' Grammer School has a register of 275, under the care of Miss H. DEAN, Principal, and Misses JANE E. DEAN, M. O. MARSHILLES, E. L. BECK, A. A. DARNER, and Mrs. E. B. PEASE, Assistants. The order, promptitude and training were marked. The school was commended by the Superintendant and members of the Board. The singing was fair, but it needed a piano accompaniment to give it full effect.

The Primary School has a register of 472; the attendance was 307, under the care of Miss SARAH L. APPLEY, Principal—a very excellent teacher, and Misses C. A. HORN, E. A. DENNIS, N. E. HALLOCK, M. A. GREGORY, and M. E. SMITH. The rooms were comfortable, and the condition of the pupils very gratifying. The teachers in all the departments of No. 19 have been selected with care, and discharge their duties with intelligence and fidelity. There is no teacher worth less salary than $200 per annum, and the only regret we have to speak of is, that many teachers receive a much less sum for their valuable services. There is no library or apparatus belonging to this school.

The examiners next called at School No. 17, (old No. 2,) which stands at the corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets, in the Fourteenth Ward. It was organized in 1843. The present building was dedicated in 1850. The great patron of this school is Mr. GRAHAME POLLY, whose devotion to his self-imposed charge is truly noble. This school building is a very pleasant and airy apartment, calculated to seat 1,000 pupils. The class-rooms are divided by curtains, which are found to be but a very unsatisfactory substitute for wall partitions between class-rooms, as they do not prevent the sounds in class exercises from causing very serious disturbance. The rear stairway should be enlarged at once, as it is much too narrow to accommodate the crowd of children. This improvement could be made for a trifling sum during the coming vacation. It is a dangerous trap as NOW is.

The boys and girls assembled in the main room of the Girls' Grammar School, and occupied either side of the main aisle, about 500 in all. The pupils were exercised in singing, which was very fine. There is a good piano and melodeon in this school, presented by Mr. POLLY, and the boys and girls meet every Wednesday to practice together.

The Boys' Grammar School has a register of 350, under the care of H. D. WOODWARD, Principal, Misses H. R. ARNOTT, J. A. [illegible] WELLS, M. G. RING, H. C. WILLETS, E. VAN [illegible] and S. S. MAYNON, Assistants. The pupils were all supposed in their studies, and the teachers devoted and enthusiastic in their vocation.

The Girls' Grammar School [illegible] 370, under the care of Miss E. S. BOSWELL, Principal, Misses M. H. ROGERS, M. T[illegible] E. HARRY, A. E. SMITH, M. MEANLEY, and AVA E. TWISS. This is one of the best Girls' Schools in Brooklyn, and the best in singing. The teachers are supposition. The Primary School registered [illegible], under the care of Miss S. COCK, Principal, Misses A. GRAY, H. PHILIPS, M. C. BACKUS, A. E. RICHARDS, S. VAN SICKLAND, M. S. GRAY, C. KENNEDY, and HESTER GARRETT, Assistants. This is a very good Primary School, is well disciplined, and the teachers select. No. 17 is under the official care of Messrs. LAY, POLLY and J. K. BROWER, recently appointed in place of Mr. C. M. REESE, and is well cared for in all respects.

Our next visit was at No. 18, in Remsen-street, between Ewing and Leonard streets, in the Fifteen Ward. This School was organized September 1, 1845. The present edifice was erected and opened in 1849—Mr. HENDERSON of the Board being its most active advocate. The building will seat about 1,000 pupils. The register in the Boys' Grammar School is 300, under the care of WM. A. FITCH, Principal, EDWARD BURR, SAMUEL G. MARTIN, GEO. W. PRESINGER, MARY JOHNSTON and Miss HARRIET HAYNES, Assistants. The [illegible] is 75 by 100. The building is 40 by 100—should be enlarged, as the class-rooms are insufficient; the furniture inferior. The grounds are fine. The School is in a fair condition. Mr. FIELD, of the Board of Education, was its first Principal. No. 16 is under the official care of Messrs. THURSBY, BURROWS and FIELD. Mr. THURSBY was present with us here.

The Girls' Grammer School has a register of 303, under the care of Miss ISABELLA HILL, Principal, a very superior teacher, recently appointed to the Principalship of the new Twentieth Ward School, in process of erection in Twenty-eight-street and Sixth-avenue, in this City. The attendance was 240. Misses L. ABBOTT, M. L. BOOTH, S. F. HART, MARY JAY and CARRIE CUNNINGHAM act as Assistants. The pupils appeared intelligent and ladylike in their manners. The teachers are worthy of the confidence of the public we should judge. Some specimens of sketching and flower drawing were beautiful and artistic. The singing was fair. Our opinion is that when music is more efficiently introduced, this will be found the most perfect school, as a general thing. Addresses were made in all of the schools by the Superintendent and others.

The Primary School registers 797 girls and boys, under the care of Miss ANN JOLLIE, Principal; Misses J. WILSON, E. LINDSEY, S. TRAIN, C. DE BEUR, E. PENDALL and LOUISA PENTEY, Assistants. The pupils seemed contented and orderly.

Our last visit was to the new Intermediate and Primary School, No. 22, in McKibbin-street, between Ewing and Graham avenues. The lot is 100 by 100 feet. The building is 60 by 80 feet; has accommodations for 800 pupils, registers 580. The teachers are Miss KATE E. WILLIAMS, Principal; Misses EMMA PERSHING, A. C. HINDT, A. C. COLLINS, MARY MULLENS and C. ROGERS, Assistants. The school opened September 1, 1854, and is very convenient and well adapted to thorough teaching. The furniture is of the most improved kind. The design of the building has some serious defects. The Board of Education should make a thorough examination of the best plans, and never erect one that is not the equal or superior of all that has gone before. In this way it will be impossible greatly to err.

Girls' Grammar School, No. 45.

This fine School will hold a grand Levee and Reception to-day, preparatory to the Annual vacation.

The occasion is one that will afford a rare treat to all who may be so fortunate as to be present. Many Brooklyn teachers, with members of the Board of Education, will be present to observe the system of training and management adopted in this fine School.

Colleges.

HOBART FREE COLLEGE, GENEVA.

The Geneva *Gazette*, speaking of the commencement exercises of this College, which took place there last week, were of a highly interesting character, and that the attendance from abroad was large and highly respectable. The address of Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, of New-York, and the Poem by Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, are mentioned with special commendation. A steamboat excursion and a supper closed the ceremonies on Tuesday. On the following day the graduates had a meeting—PAUL FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., orator—who acquitted himself most admirably. In the afternoon Prize Essays were read, and the Horace White prizes were awarded. The following were the recipients:

1st prize, a Gold Medal, to EDWARD H. JEWETT, of Boston, Mass.

2d prize, a Silver Medal, to JAMES E. WHEELER, of Waterloo.

In the evening there was an address before the Hermean Society, by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Massachusetts, at Linden Hall, which was largely attended. On Thursday the usual commencement exercises took place at the Hall above named. After the orations of the graduating class, the customary degrees were conferred, when an excursion upon the Lake closed the doings of the day.

YALE COLLEGE.

Some fifty young men were on Monday examined as candidates for admission to the Freshman Class, besides a few others examined for higher classes. This is a large number for the first day of examination, and there is every promise of a very large class, saith the New-Haven *Journal.*

Commencement at Dartmouth.

We are informed that the exercises of the Commencement at Dartmouth College, which take place on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., will be of unusual interest. The Theological Address is to be delivered by Professor PHELPS, of Andover, on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, the 25th, an Oration by WENDELL PHILLIPS, and a poem by PARK BENJAMIN, will be delivered before the Literary Societies; and a Discourse before the Alumni of the College will be pronounced by Professor BROWN. There is also to be a dinner provided for the Alumni on Wednesday, at which Addresses are expected from many of the most distinguished graduates of the College, large numbers of whom are expected to be in attendance.—*Windsor, Vt., Journal, July 20.*

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Two Mile Race Postponed.

The great trotting match of two mile heats and repeat, for $2,000, between two celebrated Boston horses, named *Hard Road* and *Major Rogers*, was to have come off yesterday, over the Union Track, Long Island. When the hour designated was near at hand, it commenced raining, and the contest was postponed until Thursday next, 26th inst. It is asserted that the steeds in this race are able to perform the mile considerably under the minute.

Race Courses Chartered under False Pretenses.

Many men who do not believe in horse-racing voted for the bill, which professed simply to provide for the improvement of the breeds of horses, and to encourage agriculture, and so gave to Long Island and the sporting world the "National Race Course." It was inaugurated with much flourish of trumpets, and three miles of the road leading to it from Williamsburg were paved with oyster shells—and still remains a fine and good "hard road to travel, we believe." But the walls tumbled down last Winter and the Course is a wreck. So much for getting Race Courses chartered on false pretenses.

Longsworth the Duelist.

YOUNG LONGSWORTH, who was so seriously wounded in his duel with BRECKENRIDGE near Niagara, is rapidly recovering. He yet remains where he was conveyed after the encounter, where his parents also are. A messenger who arrived here from that place on Sunday evening last, says the wounded man has borne his sufferings with great coolness; his constitution has not been in the least impaired; the broken limb has commenced to knit, and it is feared may be a quarter or even half an inch shorter; but it is thought that surgical science may be able to prevent such a result. LONGSWORTH is still under the medical charge of Dr. HAMILTON, of Buffalo.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of His Honor the Mayor the Recorder took the Chair.

After reference to their appropriate Committees of Sundry Petitions, the Board passed upon the following

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Criminal Courts and Police in favor of paying bills of Joseph Yeomans and Michael Mallory, amounting each to $110 29, for services rendered as the *Grapeshot* in pursuit of Lewis Baker. Ordered to be paid. Of Committee on County Offices to pay the bill of Henry J. Smith, for bill of supplies furnished the Eldridge-street Jail, during the quarter ending June 30, 1855, amounting to $510 07. Ordered to be paid. Of same Committee, to pay bill of Henry G. Johnson, amounting to $375, for services as Deputy Register for the months of September, October and November, 1853. Ordered to be paid.

The following bills were also ordered to be paid:

Of John C. Wandell, for services in the office of Tax Commissioners, from May 14 to July 31, amounting to $186 94.

Of John L. Ambler, for services as Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District, from June 19 to July 7, amounting to $38 17.

THE POLICE CLERKS.

Alderman WAKEMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to discontinue the further payment of any moneys from the City Treasury to Nelson Small, James McLeod, John Vanderpool and Alfred Chancellor, who are illegally acting as Clerks of the Police and Civil Courts.

Quite an animated discussion ensued as to the adoption of the resolution.

Supervisor HERRICK insisted that it was not yet decided that the parties named were acting illegally as clerks as alleged.

Supervisor VOORHIS thought the decision rendered in the case of Wm. H. Canniff answered such objection.

Supervisor HERRICK said the appeal taken in this case might result in a different final determination.

Supervisor HOWARD deemed it advisable to lay the resolution on the table, as there were but three new appointees to the Clerkships in question, whereas the resolution called for the removal of four. It was well to examine into this before passing upon the resolution.

The question being taken, the Recorder being excused from voting, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.

THE ANNUAL TAXATION.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes was received.

Supervisor ELY objected to it as being a minority report, being only signed by the Chairman of the Committee, (Supervisor KELLY.) He moved, however, the papers be taken from the Committee and referred to the Board, which was carried.

The report was then read, in which it is recommended that there shall be raised by tax on estates, real and personal, of the freeholders and inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, a sum not exceeding $3,393,600 for the objects and purposes following:

Aqueduct Repairs	$30,000
Almshouse	112,450
Battery Enlargement	25,000
Board of Health	10,000
City Inspectors' Department	20,000
Coroners' Fees	18,000
Cleaning Corporation docks and slips	6,000
Contingent Expenses of County	150,000
Common Council, Pay of Members	28,000
Docks and Slips, (new work)	15,000
Docks and Slips, (repairs)	20,000
Donations	40,000
Election Expenses	18,000
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department, (for Chief Engineers)	75,000
Interest on Revenue Bonds	194,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	30,000
Intestate Estates	2,000
Lands and Places	15,000
Markets	20,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers' Fees	40,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	35,000
Public Buildings, contracted for	100,000
Repairs to Public Buildings	30,000
Rents	25,000
Real Estate	50,000
Real Estate expenses	450,000
Roads and Avenues	40,000
Statuary	2,000
Sunken vessels, (removing)	12,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	300,000
Salaries	1,500
Statistical Tables, Croton Aqueduct Dep't	132,000
Water Pipes and Laying	5,000
Building Fish Market, Catharine Market	165,000
Dighen and Belgian Pavement	$3,393,600
Total	

Appended to the report was a series of resolutions—nineteen in number—merely a repetition of the customary form, directing the assessments in accordance with the report. To this, objections were interposed, on the ground of omission of taxation of non-residents. In the discussion which arose, nearly all the members of the Board participated, urging the rectification of the omission.

It was finally moved and carried to substitute Supervisors ELY and WAKEMAN in place of the absent members of the Committee, and as his Honor the Recorder, having already deferred for a week his proposed visit to the country, that action in the matter might be taken by a regularly constituted Board, consented to delay his departure from town till this afternoon. It was voted that the Board meet to-day at 1 o'clock, to hear the report [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

NEW-YORK CITY.

governments for the most part, is shackled at the South, and compelled to move within a determined circle. The writer and the thinker must, on these subjects of the first interest to man, utter the Southern shibboleth or keep silence.

At the North there is a restless disposition, there is an unaccounted desire for material advancement. But it is consistent with the order and peace of society. Its fruits are the magnificent States of the West, the free States of the East.

At the South there is order, but it is at the expense of ignorance; there is peace, but it is at the expense of oppression.

Past, Present and Future History of Australia.

The Southern Cross is rising in the Pacific, and it requires no wonderful prophetic power to foresee that a great destiny and a wide empire will alike give to it, and receive from it, another balancing power among the nations of the earth.

The future historian of Australia will mark the 6th May, 1851, and illustrate that date with all the force its accumulated benefits shall have conferred on him, as that on which the salvation of his country was indicated, its strength awakened, and a fresh, throbbing purpose given to the obscure colonists of that remote convict settlement. On that 6th of May, the world was first informed that the secret of power and empire was discovered in the bosom of Ophir, near Bathurst. The excitement consequent on such announcement equaled that created by the discovery of gold in California. Almost immediately four thousand adventurers were at Ophir. In New South Wales and the Province of Victoria other gold fields were discovered by the awakened energy growing from the gold mania; and ere two months had elapsed a complete revolution was effected in the towns, spread to the agricultural districts, and more or less embraced the entire colony, from the arrivals of the "yellow earth" at Sydney, Melbourne and Geelong. Its arrival was the signal for the departure of crowds of the inhabitants, and a total disruption of the population ensued. The news went over to the mother country, and in the first year of the discovery 273 ships bearing 21,532 passengers fled to the new El Dorado. In 1852, 563 ships with 87,881 persons left, and in 1853 the number more than doubled, 1,261 ships and a comparative increase of passengers having left the British Islands. In 1854 the emigration, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, was at the rate of 1,000 per week. From the United States, Germany and China a great emigration also took place. A report of a Hamburg society in 1852 gives the statistics of the German population, as follows:

New South Wales	13,500
South Australia	8,000
Victoria	1,320
Total	22,820

The character of the German emigration may be seen from the report of the Berlin Emigration Society, which states that out of 6,000 persons who in 1852 sought advice from the Society, 4,444 of the number were possessed of property amounting in the aggregate to 977,635 thalers. The growth of the Colony may be estimated from the facts stated by the Melbourne *Argus* of March 25, 1854, which gave the population of Victoria at that period as 250,000, it being early in '51 only 77,000. By the parliamentary returns the following exports from Great Britain to the Colony are given:

1851	£2,807,356
1852	4,222,205
1853	14,506,532

And the *Argus* of the date quoted furnishes the annexed table of imports into the province of Victoria for the year 1853:

Great Britain	£8,288,226
West Indies, (British)	14,973
North America (British)	13,560
Other British Colonies	3,036,311
United States of America	1,668,606
Foreign States	820,961
Total	£15,842,637

These few facts may indicate the strength, wealth and character marshaling around the Southern constellation.

Late accounts continue the golden story with as much energy, interest and enthusiasm as the most implicit believer in the marvels of the Arabian Tales could desire. In every sense the interest attaching to the Colony increases and commands the attention of statesmen. Any speculation as to its future can only take one view, and that embracing the provinces of Australia under a united and native Government. The Melbourne *Argus* of March 10 says:

"The original conjecture as to the geographical extent of the auriferous territory continues to receive daily confirmation. From Lake Omeo, on the eastern side of the Colony, to the Portland District, on the west, the yellow patches which used to indicate the golden localities on the map, are now becoming a continuous line."

Advices touching the quartz ranges report them as equaling, if not surpassing in wealth, the extent of alluvial deposits set down as "unlimited." Owing to the enormous wealth which continues to crown the labor at the gold regions, the Colony is redeemed from the monetary crisis, considered inevitable from the extravagant speculations in land and the sinking of ready money in building operations. The sudden increase of population inspired all classes with a building mania. Land was bought and houses built sufficient to furnish accommodation for the probable increase of the population for five years to come. As a matter of consequence, a great portion were unused, and the outlay was beyond redemption. Property became depreciated, down went rents, lands, houses. An immense amount of money (owing to the heavy prices of labor and material) sunk, and very slim returns, united to appal the community. Destruction seemed hovering around, when renewed action at the mines, and the still opening and widening streams of gold, filled up the despairing veins of the commercial and speculating power.

In Melbourne business was at a standstill, and the prospect of employment for emigrants very poor; insolvencies and demolitions are frequent, and even old settlers find it difficult to maintain themselves. These delinquencies, amid so much wealth, are the natural consequences of land speculations on the one hand and the exportation of money on the other. There was not sufficient left for the actual uses of the community.

At the worst, however, the Melbourne *Age* considers these misfortunes as transitory, and exults in the reports which prove that Australia is the "first gold country of the world."

As a preliminary to that future which all must see for the Colony, the mother country, though her officials had been displaying at once her strength and weakness by a series of State trials against the parties arrested last December at Ballarat, for the conflict between the people and the military. The people of Melbourne, through the press, public meetings, and memorials, desired an "amnesty for political purposes, on the ground that however mistaken and criminal may have been the proceedings of the people at Ballarat, they were goaded to rebellion by misrule; and that, whatever criminality they had been guilty of, had been more than expiated by the carnage before which so many of their number had fallen." The Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Commission of Inquiry, and pledged himself to carry out their recommendations. The Commission fulfilled its duties and urged the liberation of the State prisoners on grounds of sound policy and political justice. The Lieutenant-Governor rejected the advice, and thus broke faith with the people.

The trials commenced on a day auspicious in the annals of Liberty, the 22d of February, the birthday of WASHINGTON. Such coincidences are strange, and to some minds have a serious importance. The finale might somewhat justify such speculation in this case. Innumerable witnesses were produced proving that the "rebels" expressed a determination to resist the license tax; that they were present when such licenses were burned; were drilled in military companies, and were found in arms within a stockade, from which shots were fired upon the soldiery; yet the authorities could not find a Jury to convict the prisoners,—a fact appreciated by the attending crowds, who lustily cheered the prisoners and Jury on the acquittal. Thus the first desire of the Colonial Government to prove the existence of a conspiracy against the "style, title and royal dignity" of the Queen, and having the intention to subvert her throne, so far as it extends to the colony, was met with the applause and sanction of the Colonists. The Governor has likewise been called upon, says the *Age*, "by judicious men, immediately to proclaim our Constitution, without tarrying for the deliberations of Parliament, or the consent of the Queen."

The British Government have not been without warnings—if, indeed, they have been so blind as to need any—touching the fate of Australia. More than fifty years ago, SYDNEY SMITH, in the *Edinburg Review*, sneered at the foolish belief that the "Colony of Botany Bay" would unite the moral and commercial interests of Great Britain. If at that period it was "too distant to be long governed or well-defended," at this day the distance, though somewhat lessened by steam, presents less capacity for defence, save by the people and for their own account; and if the following passage from the speculations of that acute, satirical and large-hearted writer, printed in 1803, had a prophetic interest in his day, how much more has it now, when the "young cub" shows signs of arriving at "years of discretion!" He says:

"It may be a very curious consideration, to reflect what we are to do with this colony when it comes to years of discretion. Are we to spend another hundred millions of money in discovering its strength, and to humble ourselves again before a fresh set of Washingtons and Franklins? The moment after we have suffered such serious mischief from the escape of the old tiger, we are breeding up a young cub, whom we cannot render less ferocious, or more secure. If we are gradually to manumit the colony, as it is more and more capable of protecting itself, the degrees of emancipation, and the periods at which they are to take place, will be judged of very differently by the two nations. But we confess ourselves not to be so sanguine as to suppose, that a spirited and commercial people would, in spite of the example of America, ever consent to abandon their sovereignty over an important colony, without a struggle. Endless blood and treasure will be exhausted to support a tax on kangaroos' skins; faithful commons will go on voting fresh supplies to support a just and necessary war; and Newgate, then become a quarter of the world, will evince a heroism, not unworthy of the great characters by whom she was originally peopled."

Remote from the "mother country," with the daring which that remoteness aids and cannot check; with a magnificent country to inspire and great resources to sustain; with gold instead of kangaroos' skins a staple product; with a hardy, picked, adventurous population from England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and Germany; with the freedom of opinion growing from such communion, and the fraternal feelings necessary to the common success; with the natural ambition of human nature on the one hand, and license taxes, military punishments and petty annoyances of Great Britain on the other; with the prospect and power to make a great country for themselves, or a great colony for England, it is not difficult to see what the future of Australia may be. England may follow the old routine, as SYDNEY SMITH indicates: she may go to war with the young cub, the commons may vote supplies; but she will also meet, if not Washingtons and Franklins, men who appreciate their lives, and will imitate them sufficiently well for the purposes they have in hand.

The Joseph Walker.

The Aldermanic Examinations in the *Joseph Walker affair are full of instructive lessons* for the people. To make use of a very common expression, they open rich, and, if not calculated quite to elevate the characters of the present Board of Aldermen, the examination may very likely lead to the elevation of a different class of men to Aldermanic offices. The members of the Board appear to have gone "bobbing around," in a manner not at all consistent with incorruptible public servants, bobbing, not only for small bribes, but for chicken and champagne suppers, which might, perhaps, be served to them at the public expense, as in the old manner, cheaper in the end, than to have them obtained in exchange for Corporation jobs. The truth of the *Joseph Walker* contract is buried up under an avalanche of testimony, like a needle in a hay stack; it would be a great comfort to the public if every one of the parties would but give his sentiments and his facts in the direct and off-hand manner of Alderman HERRICK, who declared, with commendable honesty, that he would knock any article in his paper into pi for the consideration of $500, and keep silent as to any abuse for ever for that magnificent sum. The *Walker* affair is, at present, in a highly interesting condition, but we shall wait for further developments before we give our opinion on the subject. In the meanwhile the Aldermen are "bobbing around" in a very remarkable manner.

The Slavery Question—Letter from Dr. Breckinridge to Mr. Sumner.

In another column of this morning's TIMES, we publish an able and interesting letter from the Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE to Senator SUMNER, in reply to the Address of the latter upon Slavery, delivered in this City a few weeks since. We publish the Letter, not only on account of its marked ability and interest, and the high reputation of its Author, but because we deem it highly important that reflecting men at the North should have an opportunity of learning how this question is regarded by the best, and most cultivated and most conscientious persons of the South. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE has long been known to both sections of the country, as an able, zealous and eloquent clergyman, and his views of this great question cannot fail to be read with interest.

We are not called upon to take any part in the controversy to which this letter relates, nor is it our purpose to comment at all—for the present at least—upon its positions. It will not escape notice that the Doctor makes sundry assumptions in regard to the purpose of the Free States, which would not be conceded, and without which his argument loses much of its force. We do not believe that there is any general disposition on the part of the people of the North, to interfere with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. *Any such interference would undoubtedly* provoke,—and would probably justify,—such an armed resistance as Dr. B. affirms the South would offer. But the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories,—the exclusion of a new State from the Union on account of Slavery,—the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, would *not* warrant any such resistance, nor does the purpose to effect these objects warrant the *threats* of resistance to which the South so constantly and offensively resorts.

It is quite true, as the Doctor urges, that the power of the National Government over Slavery is very small, compared with that of the separate States; and that, upon the broad and extended view of the subject which he presents, it matters little whether Slavery goes into Kansas or not. But why should the whole force of this argument be turned against the North? Is it not just as valid, and just as cogent, against the desperate, reckless and violent means taken by the South to *force* Slavery into Kansas, as it is against the North for endeavoring to keep it out?

But we have no disposition to criticize the Letter further at present. Mr. SUMNER will probably deem it worthy his attention, and may see fit to publish a reply. Meantime we are confident it will be read with interest, even by those who may differ most widely in opinion from the distinguished author.

Soldiership and Generalship.

"The Russian Army," says a cotemporary, "is a machine; while that of the Allies is a vast, living being, instinct with courage and patriotism." Of such machinery, however, *it is most prudent to keep out of the way.* Directed by engineers of the utmost science and skill, leveled with deadly accuracy at the sentient object of its activity, the machines, like SPENSER'S "Iron Man," may batter chivalry itself to the earth. It was in vast masses of men, under thorough control, that NAPOLEON, the great military genius of the age, reposed all confidence. Such is the Russian army; such—the conflict of June 18 showed it—is not the army of the Allies. Courage and patriotism are less useful as battering rams, than for some other applications. They cannot overthrow stupendous bastions, or dislodge sharp-shooters from battlements eighty feet in the air. *For gallantry and recklessness,* the British army never more nobly distinguished itself than in that last action; it even surpassed the French, and pressed forward, when that nation faltered and refused to waste its lives at the bidding of imprudent officers. With proper commanders either French or British armies are a match for any troops in the world. History has proved it. It has also proved that without the advantage of wise and scientific leadership—such as rank and file have thorough confidence in—the troops of neither nation have any decided advantage over others.

As a rule, England in the conduct of civilized, or scientific warfare, where its adversary has been a tolerably fair player at the game, has not been successful in foreign military expeditions. Its ill success has, in all cases, however, been due to the niggardly and short-sighted policy of the ministry at home, or to *its selection of officers for command abroad.* In modern times, Cadiz, Rochelle, L'Orient, Fontenoy, Carthagena, Monongahela, Saratoga, Yorktown, Walcheren, Corunna, have only the trophies of MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON as offsets—trophies earned by extraordinary talent, with armies half foreign in composition, and in spite of injudicious ministerial management. There have been East Indian triumphs, but VANSITTART and CORNWALLIS are not authority for such warfare; and those off from less important but more artificial contests in the West. The Lord CORNWALLIS, who compelled the proud Sultan TIPPOO SAIB to forfeit at Seringapatam, his capital, thereby establishing British supremacy in India, was the one who had previously surrendered his sword at Yorktown. At present, the British army has everything but a leader. Last year it had a leader, and nothing else.

The troops of the CZAR, on the contrary, are admirably officered. It has been found that their proper place is not the field, but the fortress. The machine works more efficiently in the shelter of stone walls,—hence the ruinous conflicts with the Turks on the Danube, and the allies at the Alma, have been abandoned, and the quarrel staked on conditions with which masons and miners have more to do than torrents of men, such as Russia is as ready as ever to pour out. Never, say all the military critics of Europe, never has the art of defensive engineering been more triumphantly effective than at Sebastopol. They believe the difficulties it has created to be unconquerable by the greatest bodies of men that may be brought to bear upon them. It is a war upon matter, matter unsusceptible of wound, but pregnant with the means of destruction. This state of things is attributable to the estimable ability of the Russian officers, whose generalship has nowhere in the whole contest lain open to censure, unless in the unaccountable defencelessness of the Sea of Azoff. The Allies are in want of officers. The Russians lack nothing but that spirit of individual emulation and thirst for glory, which might after all prove more injurious than useful, in the system of tactics to which it has addicted itself. Generalship, rather than soldiership, will capture Sebastopol, if it is destined to be taken.

☞ A correspondent suggests that as Miss NIGHTINGALE is not a candidate for a Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Columbia College, the public of New-York have no particular business with her religious belief, and that it cannot be of any consequence whether she be a Unitarian or not.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new legendary drama, by Mr. H. GRATTAN PLUNKETT, was produced here last night, called "The Fairy Circle, or Con O'Carolan's Dream." It is, we suppose, one of the pieces advertised for by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and written with the express view of bringing out the peculiar features of their acting. A drama (to be worthy of the name) requires not only a plot, but a proper distribution of character and dialogue. Where—as in this piece—a couple of actors are to monopolize everything, this is simply impossible. Unfortunately, however, there are literary tailors willing to take the measure of an actor, even if their art suffer in the effort to make a fit. Mr. GRATTAN PLUNKETT appears to belong to this class. He has, in this instance, stitched together a thing of shreds and patches, loose enough to hang on the weak shoulders of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The story is the old one of a dishonest steward with a pretty daughter. The former wishes to exterminate the heir to the estates so that he may enjoy them; the latter intercedes and procures a pardon, (the offence in this particular instance being treason; period 1798,) restoring not only liberty but fortune. The persecuted heir is of course sheltered by *Con O'Carolan*, (D. WILLIAMS,) the treacherous steward exposed by *Con O'Carolan*, and generally all the moralities and all the spiritualities are demonstrated in an eminently patriotic degree by *Con O'Carolan*.

To give quickness to the plot and justify the title of the piece, much of the action occurs in a series of poses plastiques exhibited to *Con* whilst enjoying a nap within the limits of the Fairy Circle. The proverb has it that dreams always go by contraries, but in this instance the proverb is reversed. Everything happens precisely in the order dreamed by *Con*, and ends happily. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, who have to sustain the interest of the piece, did so with sufficient success, notwithstanding an obvious lack of study. The other characters were as good as could be expected.

The literary merits of the play are scarcely worth mentioning. Mr. PLUNKETT has judiciously eschewed much of the usual cant and buncombe of the "National Drama" writer, and herein deserves commendation. But in other respects it is clearly perceptible that he has been hampered with the necessity of confining himself as much as possible *to the hero and heroine. The play, however, will* serve its purpose. Estimated by the severest standard, it is not worse than one-half of the pieces in which Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS appear.

The filthy song of "Bobbing Around" is still sung here—to the disgrace alike of management and artist.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We are sorry to learn that Miss LOUISA PYNE is still suffering from hoarseness, and will be unable to sing to-night. Mr. BURTON will, in consequence, occupy the nights, devoted to opera until Miss PYNE's recovery.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe with great satisfaction your remarks in regard to the Concert at Niblo's Saloon last evening. I did not go with the expectation of hearing OLE BULL, although his name was mentioned in connection with the affair, the "enterprising managers" thinking, no doubt, that some would overlook the *probabilities*. But whether they set me down as "Young New-York," or an old Knickerbocker, I confess I went expressly to hear VESTVALI. No other name on the list would have induced me to give it a consideration. You may imagine my surprise on seeing her name omitted in the programme. I concluded, however, to stay and hear the new pianist, and the great prima donna's first effort in the entertainment, which closed with a *strain* and grand flourish, almost splitting to the ears. I then, with many others, withdrew in disgust—not but that I could have listened with some pleasure to some of the other performances—but the imposition was so glaring that I could not reconcile it to my mind and conscience to feel good natured in relation to any part of the affair.

If I, as a merchant, agree to furnish a specific amount of merchandise, for which I receive pay in advance, would it be honest in me to deliver one *half* the purchase and substitute an excuse or apology for the balance? Would I not be responsible to the purchaser for the full amount to the letter of the agreement? So, if a public singer agrees to furnish us with a certain entertainment, for which she proposes to tax us $1 a piece, and we pay the money, it makes it a binding contract on her part, and in withholding the most attractive features of it, she not only violates the contract, but forfeits all claim to that part of the proceeds that accrue from the deception. Had it been announced, last evening, that the money would be refunded to any who might be dissatisfied, it would have atoned, in some measure, for the disappointment, and many, no doubt, would have accepted their $1, and the apology, to which they were justly entitled. And I hope the press will speak out, and the people through it, and visit, with merited scorn, all such speculative impositions on a generous and confiding public. Yours, OLE DEMANA.

Last night a serenade by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, in honor of the recent visit of the Mayor of this City, was commenced to take place in front of the Mayor's residence, at No. 188 Montague-street. No time was specified, and at 10 o'clock a large number of persons had assembled. But there was no Mayor produced, and no Mayor. The report went around that His Honor was out of town, and the usual darkness of His Honor's house, together with unofficial gents at his door-bell, served to prove that he was not accessible. The police in the neighborhood told our reporter that they were notified to be on hand from 11½ to 12 o'clock, when the Mayor would arrive in town. We regret that the serenade took place, and that the audience were not well gratified.

Sexes should read the Papers.

The post SAXE on Monday night at the Free Academy Alumni meeting, raked down LOWELL LOW, among others for "laying off," and writing nothing of late. Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, announce a new poem by LOWELL, in one volume 16mo., entitled "The Song of Hiawatha." The Boston *Transcript* says the poem is lengthy, and the subject an American one.

☞ Among the departures to-day by the Pacific are those of GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM and CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, the holders of a commission from the Surrogate to investigate any evidence in the Supply of Funds that may throw light on the disputed title to the De Lux estate. We believe this is the first commission of the kind ever sent from this country to France.

☞ The Oration on occasion of the Anniversary of the Alumni of the Free Academy, on Monday evening, was Professor GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, well known to citizens as the author of several papers read at sundry times before the Historical Society,—not GEORGE N. GREEN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DEMILER'S PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev. L. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DEMILER.—*Dear Sir:* We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our recommendation from any patent article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Pestilent Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say that in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion that for assured every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to every sufferer from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, H. H. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM HUNTOON,
JAMES HIMS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
R. M. TINDALL, JOHN D. SHERMAN.

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are visiting members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, responsibility, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, L. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort (*Seventh Street Church Association*).

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22, 1854.

DEMILER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 130 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLEMENTSON & PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and P. C. WELLS & CO.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS TRIABLE the pills, chalybeates, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, within: knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other poisonous drugs, which though they often "break the shiver" are a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison, of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same under name of a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from mercury and poisonous drugs, is "BRODIE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in case of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 182 Washington-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLEMENTSON & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. 155 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a first-class article. A large assortment on hand, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Rosenwald's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its considerations and finish, is peculiar and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

W. W. VAN BOSKERCK,
OFFICE REMOVED TO
No. 49 BEAVER-STREET.

SUMMER HATS FOR THE PROMENADE, YACHTING, FISHING, SHOOTING, &c.—The town is in progress of desertion. The watering places and Summer resorts in the rural districts are just now far more attractive than the city—consequently all, and every one must go. Nothing in the line of dress is more conducive to the delightful comfort of all who indulge following this example of fashion than a light hat—a hat more without a Silver Hat. In the sun of Columbia, fishing on seaboard and yacht, it is the indispensable article. The Beaver is the favorite, and the Silver Hat No. 2 is in or out of town the most elegant and economical. For beauty will be manifested in one trip in the water, and the moisture are not gratifying additions to a well dressed gentleman's costume. Remember this, and do not forget the Silver Hat. KNOX has an extensive variety of them at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., Hall 74-st., as well as at his upper establishment, 179 Broadway, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Also, a large assortment of Straws, the straws and coarse straws, Panamas, Leghorns and Caps of all grades, can be found at either place, and everybody who intends to make the most of rural life this Summer, is requested to try clothing on him.

SHERWOOD'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the only ones that have survived the ordeal of fire at the Great Fire in London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and this in the dark, and the only premium Safes that received a medal at the London World's Fair, through their own merits alone, and now they survived in World's Fair Locks! The subscribers are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Chilled Iron, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the only medal for Safes at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Factories and Office, Newark, N. J.

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the substance of the extract of the very ringlets. True to nature, without the least injury to the hair or skin. Sold at RATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 223 Broadway.

RATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and best assortment of Wigs, Toupees, &c., in the world, with all the improvements of 35 years experience, to suit, at all prices, at RATCHELOR'S MOURAVIA CREAM is well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by RATCHELOR, 223 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS A YARD.—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawns at 6¼. Also, two cases Printed Jaconets at 12½, worth 25. Also, 300 Printed Cambrics, Shawls at 50, worth $1. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 307 Broadway.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—OUR LARgest stock and greatest variety of Traveling Trunks, &c., is in the Union, and the lowest retail prices. Corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, (under Howard Hotel.)

BOUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PUZZLING EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND GEMS.
No. 289 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, cheapest here, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cots, Bolsters, Spring and Cane Bottom Chairs, at No. 198 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st., wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD.

STILL IN THE FIELD!—THOSE CELEBRATED pantry counters now at $10; Hall Marble Washstands, $5 50; Mirror frame cents, $12; Mahogany wardrobes, $20; Mahogany sofas, $30; Hair Mattresses, $12; and all the common made chairs at half their cost, at WEAD'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 60 and 62 Fulton-st.

TO SEA BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A large stock of goods suitable for Sea Bathing, which we are now selling at great bargains. Also, Linen Drills of various colors. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 307 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—We will offer on MONDAY, July 30, 1,000 yards of Printed Plaid and Striped Silks at fifty cents per yard, worth 62½. Also, Rich Black Silks at 75 cents. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 307 Broadway.

FASHION BOBBIN FROM 24 TO 120.—JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of the above Bobbin, which we offer on MONDAY, July 30. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 307 Broadway.

H. VANBRUNT'S COOKING STOVE, WHALE AND LARD Oil Burner, and the Premium Stove for Coal. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try this. Nos. 69 and 71 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

BOARDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS.

Diamond Reef Discussion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR—I think certainly there is pleasure either to-morrow or the following day to myself and the statement of facts relative to the aggrandized interest of Diamond Reef, which I have promised you.

Allow me leisure to send you the following (not what I could most saying, but rather many) lines called forth by a communication from Messrs. HOFFMAN & KROEHL, inserted in your last Friday's issue.

I regret in this communication to meet again with the same tale about me, as MAILLEFERT & Manager's disappointment in not obtaining the contract, how it is nothing but this disappointment which has prompted me to interfere in this matter. &c. Now, I beg leave once more to propose that personalities, which have nothing to do with the reality of the question before us, be left entirely out of the discussion. I might with as much plausibility suppose that Messrs. HOFFMAN & KROEHL feel disappointed by the present and probable future effects of my interference, and that it is nothing but disappointment which prompts them to write as they do, &c., but nothing shall induce me to adopt such a system of opposition.

This is an important question of right and public interest, now fairly before His Honor the Mayor and the public at large; and I think I may be allowed to plead the cause when I conceive to be my rights, when and where I can expect to obtain a hearing before an impartial and intelligent Judge—leaving out of the discussion the probable motives of the Common Council in granting the contract to Messrs. H. & K., and contrary to the decision of the proper executive department, and those of the latter gentlemen in insisting upon treating the question as a personal matter between them and me. I had expected in this last communication from Messrs. H. & K. to find some positive statements in regard to the survey upon which their calculations were based; but I looked in vain for any information of this kind. The survey annexed to the specifications, and which in itself is the most important document in the case, is not even mentioned, and as to the United States surveys, they are only alluded to in general terms; and I have yet to learn which one of them has been selected, by whom and when it was made. I regret sincerely that in their long communication they have not found room for a few words relative to this all-important point, in which, in fact, the technical question is concentrated.

You will easily understand the great importance of this point, when I state the simple fact that, according to the survey annexed to the specifications, and by which estimators were to be guided and bound, there is 16 feet of water over the rock—and that to make 22 feet of depth, would consequently require the removal of 6 *feet off the top of the rock*; while, on the other hand, the latest United States survey (taken after my operations, and with a different line of reference) shows 18 feet of water over the rock, and to make 22 feet of depth will, therefore, according to this latter survey, require *the removal of only 4 feet off the top of the rock*. Now the question is not who made the best survey, the engineer of the City or the engineer of the United States Coast Survey, but simply this: Which is the *official survey in this instance?*—by which survey are the City and the estimators annually bound? And to this I think the answer must be, according to all known principles of law and equity, it is the survey which was annexed to the specification, upon which estimators were invited to make their bids, and which was *at first* to become part and portion of the contract.

By making a bid upon the specifications as they were printed and published, the estimators (all and every one of them, Messrs. HOFFMAN & KROEHL not excepted) agreed to the line of reference as determined by that survey—they agreed to remove *six feet off the top of the rock*, which would imply a removal of about 6,000 cubic yards. This, I suppose, is clear; and I hope it will be judged equally clear that the adoption of another line of reference, according to which only *four feet are to be removed off the top of the rock*, constitutes a change of the conditions, and an illegality none the less flagrant because only one of the estimators is admitted to be benefited by it, the others learning the fact only accidentally, when the reports to that effect were already adopted. I have been informed that the so-called official U. S. survey, which was shown to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, &c., of the Board of Councilmen, was the one made in 1850 by Lieut. MAXWELL WOODHULL, U. S. N., Ass. U. S. Coast Survey; but this I am for the present unwilling to believe, because I cannot imagine that Messrs. HOFFMAN & KROEHL should have been ignorant of this fact, that since that survey was made, I have operated on the rock, and that a much more recent survey since, made by order of the same authority, (United States Coast Survey, and showing 18 feet over the rock)—and I cannot believe that, being cognizant of this fact, they should have allowed the old survey to be used in this instance, in preference to the more recent one; but holding this information from a very reliable person, and having received no answer to my inquiry about this very point, (NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, July 16,) I cannot pass it over in silence. If any of the persons instituted will only condescend to state the facts, all uncertainty in this respect would soon be at an end.

It would, perhaps, have been preferable if a certified copy of the latest survey made on Diamond Reef, by order of the United States Coast Survey, had been procured and annexed to the specifications; but I do not, on the other hand, see that the making of a special survey for use in this special case can be much objected to, if only the specifications are not tampered with, and are considered equally binding for all parties.

I know by experience that two surveys of the same rock, made by the same persons, and with the same care, will yet differ more or less one from the other, and that in such cases it is impossible to say that the one is absolutely wrong and the other perfectly correct; but there is one thing which can and ought to be made perfectly reliable, and that is, the line of reference. The line of reference commonly resorted to is the "mean low water line"—an imaginary line, representing the surface of the water at an average low tide—but the "mean low water line" being necessarily subject to changes, according to the number of observations upon which it is based, it becomes indispensable, in cases of contract, to adopt a "mean low water line," or line of reference for the special case, and to establish the same in such a manner, as to preclude all doubt or discussion afterwards. It is hardly necessary to add, that in all cases, but above all, where contracts are based upon a certain line of reference, or "mean low water," specially adapted for that special purpose, the same cannot be altered, without altering the most essential conditions of the contract.

What I have stated above is, I believe, amply sufficient to justify any interference from whatever quarter it might come. As to the propriety of having made a bid, allow me to say, that Mr. RAASLOFF certainly is my partner, and a very excellent one too, but that he made his bid on Diamond Reef, without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, (I being at the time at a rather secluded place in Lackalaxa, from whence I returned only a few weeks ago,) and that, according to a special agreement subsisting between us, he could not under such circumstances, (none of us could,) make a bid or enter into a contract of this kind on behalf of our firm; whatever he did, he did it in his own private name, and on his personal responsibility and account, and I had nothing whatever to do with the matter. However, if he should have been inclined to claim the benefit of the change of conditions, (above referred to,) and to amend his bid accordingly, I should have considered it improper for me to make a bid or to interfere in any way.

But Mr. RAASLOFF declines making any alteration in his bid or taking any active step in the matter, at least for the present. It would indeed be singular, if, under such circumstances, I should be compelled to look on quietly, when some of my dearest interests are at stake. My bid of $32,000 has no connection whatever with any other bid—it is for removing four feet off the top of the reef, (instead of six, as offered by Mr. R.,) and it cannot be considered with any other bid, but the last of Messrs. HOFFMAN & KROEHL of $25,000.

When fairly considered and compared, the different bids would stand one to the other as follows:

Bids for removing the 6th, off the top of the Reef, or about 6,000 cubic yards.

	Bid for cubic yard.	Total amount.
Hoffman & Kroehl	$4 00	$75,000
W. Raasloff	5 33	32,000
Cornelius Smith	5 00	30,000

And bids for removing four feet off the top of the Reef, or about 4,000 cubic yards.

	Bid for cubic yard.	Total amount.
Hoffman & Kroehl	$3 00	$12,000
D. Maillefert	5 00	20,000

These figures speak for themselves, and require no commentary from my side. D. MAILLEFERT.

New-York, July 23, 1855.

The Allanthus Tree.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—I have taken your valuable paper from its commencement, and have been highly pleased with it thus far, but am surprised to find you advocating a measure that would detract so much from the beauty of our City, viz.: the destruction of the Allanthus trees, which now form one of its principal ornaments. For many years we peddlers *trees have been exposed to* the scorching rays of the noonday sun, and are fully prepared to appreciate the grateful shade these trees afford. When just as we begin to enjoy them and estimate their value, you propose to exterminate them, root and branch; when the only objection that can be urged against them, is, that for a few days, and only for a few days, during the whole season, they emit an odor which, though it is unpleasant, I have yet to learn, is unhealthy. In proof that it is not, let me ask if the City was ever in a more healthy condition, *or these trees ever more luxuriant* than at the present time; and this evil is surely overbalanced by the advantages they possess in being so cleanly and free from worms. True, we have other trees that might answer as a substitute, but when we take into consideration the length of time that must necessarily elapse before they could attain the present growth of the Allanthus, and the fact that many persons would neglect to supply their places if they were cut down, I would say, with all my heart, and doubt not multitudes will join me in the cry of *Woodman, spare the trees.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

News from Texas.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 7th, has the following news from the northern frontier, furnished by Dr. VOLLUM, of the Army, who has arrived at Austin from Fort Belknap:

The exertions of Major NEIGHBORS seem to be happily crowned with success. Twenty-three of SOWACO's men have come in, bringing a letter from him, suing for peace. It is ascertained that after their stampede many pursued a course up the headwaters of the Red River and the Brazos; others took to the Guadalupe mountains. The sufferings from hunger and sickness have been very severe.

BUFFALO HUMP is missing; he is supposed to have joined the northern Comanches. Major NEIGHBORS is still of opinion that they will finally all come in.

The Texas Comanches are composed of the bands under KETUMSE, SOWACO, and BUFFALO HUMP, and they are more or less related by intermarriages. KETUMSE, who has already come in and has settled on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, commands the largest band, and it contains nearly all the warriors. He is a white man in all his sentiments, and reasons clearly and powerfully with his people in showing their certain extinction before the white race, if they were to continue to follow the buffalo for their support.

The settlement of Clear Fork is progressing finely. Buildings are going up, and the land for next year's crop is being plowed up. The Indians have greased their rifles and hung them up. They are working hard, and show great interest in providing for permanent homes. They will not sell any of their horses, and they going to stock raising. They are the best herders in the world.

The second settlement is ten miles below Fort Belknap on the Brazos. Here are the Caddoes, Wacos, Annadacoes, Ionies and Keohies. They have certainly at present the finest crop of corn now growing in Texas. They have plenty of water melons, musk melons, pumpkins, &c., and comfort and happiness beam from every face.

We also learn that the Muscaleros, one of the most mischievous and rascally bands in Texas, have promised to come in. They stay about the Devil's River and the Upper Rio Grande, and live upon mascal. Doubtless many California emigrants have been plundered and murdered by the band.

We are glad to learn that Major NEIGHBORS is building a house some twenty miles south of Fort Belknap, on the Brazos, and he intends permanently residing there. He is actively engaged every day among the Indians. All work which he can get done by Indians, such as herding, going on expresses, &c., he has performed by them, and they do it with a hearty good will.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times*
TUESDAY, July 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, but the disagreement of parties about prices checks transactions. No important change occurred in the prices.

COTTON—Pending the receipt of later foreign news, *the market is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. It is* difficult to buy at our quotations, but the inquiry runs no higher in regard to prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.. 9½	9¾	10¼	9¼
Middling..... 10¢	10¢	10¢	11
Middling Fair.. 11¢	11¢	12	12¼
Fair..... 12	12	13¼	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely offered at easier rates, but without producing any noticeable improvement in the demand. The day's transactions add up 5,700 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 87½@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 50

Canadian is rather brisker, but cheaper, with sales of 800 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands at $9 @$10 25 ₩ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy, with 600 bbls. were obtained at $9 25@$11 50 for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and not worth over $7 25@$8 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in at $4 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in still better request, and is on the advance. The day's sales include about 16,000 bushels new Southern at $1 75@$1 80; Red, and $1 85@$1 97½ for White, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal at $1 15@$1 20, ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats are essentially unchanged. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant,—the day's movements comprising 58,000 bushels Western Mixed at 90½c.@91c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 400 bales River changed hands at old rates.

HEMP—Is without activity or change in value.

HOPS—Remain inactive and nominal, as before quoted.

IRON—Scotch Pig was purchased to the extent of 200 tons at $36@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and request at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for, and now held at 80c.@85c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but steady, the supply being still inadequate.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, though quoted firm. Less activity is apparent in Spirits to-day, at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Tar is salable and steady; common Rosin has not varied much.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in Whale and Sperm. Red Oil is inanimate at 58c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Palm and Olive Oils remain as previously reported. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 80c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is in slack request, at 85c.@93c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for, and is doing rather better; the day's sales amounting to about 1,000 bbls., at $19 62½@$19 75 for new Mess; $16 75 for new Prime; and $19 25 for old Mess. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are even less active, but steady, 60 pkgs. having been realized at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7¢.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is without much change, sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10¢@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 230 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 18c.@ 18c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@23c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese still sells slowly at from 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet, at unchanged prices, with but a small amount offering.

SALT—The market exhibits but little animation, and prices are without any marked change.

SPICES—Rule quiet but firm. The general supply is lighter.

SUGARS—Display the same activity as for some days past, with sales of 1,000 Muscovado, Cuba at 10c. @10½c.; 700 Muscovado, New-Orleans at 9½c., and small lots of Porto Rico and Trinidad at 10½c. @11c.

TALLOW—Was heard (last) 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at 12c.

TOBACCO—Is fairly active, but steady; the sales since Friday amounting to 1,217 kegs Kentucky, 93,750 cubic feet Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@16c.; 60 bales Havana, at 65c.@75c.; and 75 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prime sold at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull and heavy, with but slight engagements for the principal English and Continental ports at the previous ruinous quotations. Later foreign news is needed to stimulate the business.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of permanent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.

SOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Geo. B. Joh.) 112 Broadway
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Braids, Buttons, Linen Drab Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers.) 45 John-st.
American Lawns and Glass Fixtures.
DEVE, BRO. & CO. (Manuf'rs.).....102 William-st., rear
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Mfg. & Manf. 33 Warren-st.
American Forewarp.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....80 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 257 Broadway, (Irving Building,) retails for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT.....220 Spring-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....449 Broadway.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
S. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail).....70 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND.....226 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIBBS, (Manufacturers of.) 43 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
S. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....32 Beekman-st.
French and German Hardware, &c.
CHARLES ZIEN & CO., (Importers,) No. 13 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, cor. of Murray-st., up stairs.
S. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers.).....30 Wall-st.
Meat and Oat Meters.
From 200 to 800 Beans always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 Pearl-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 125 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturer of Conductor, Patent. Office 369½ post up *in the* points per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....201 Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. GILLARD.....49 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Fluids, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....122 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO.....126 Chambers-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & BEVOR.....104 and 106 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers). 11 Chff-st.
Pianoforte Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. MODGETT (Manuf.).....36 William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Sheets.
EUGENE ELY.....71 Pearl-st., 2d door below Gold
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, (Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery.
ANDREWS & JESSUP (Cor. Merchants).....61 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
S. TITUS & CO.....103 Washington-st.
Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oils.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 24 and 26 Frankfort-st.
Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO.....94 Maiden-lane, and 92 Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Importers & Manuf.).....20 Maiden-lane
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO. & (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They contract for the insertion of advertisements at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants may be invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence WEDNESDAY, 12 *September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution*, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—The board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific courses. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, D. D., of Yale College; Hon. Messrs. Nelson, A. M. Skinner, and H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Williams College, Mass.; Messrs. Hon. D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Derwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 62 Orange-st., New-Haven.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Union Park—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor and a previous teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the Third Class are Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Junior Class—Geometry, Mental Philosophy and Chemistry. Senior Class—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic and Butler's Analogy. The Bible, music, composition, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., &c., enter into the whole course. A limited number are received as members of the family of the institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DODD'S, No. 762 Broadway. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—Miss HAVENS will open her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 Bleecker-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st., of Messrs. RETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New Instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. GARNART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MCDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 423 & 426 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 128 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HALLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 307 Canal-st., near Broadway, have found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIERSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS No. 745 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PLANING MACHINES—NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Machine Company are building Planing Machines, Matching Machines, the advantages of which are simplicity of construction, occupying less room, requiring less power, and doing work superior to any other Planing Machine now in use. For particulars and facilities for seeing these Machines in operation, apply to A. CONGER, Agent, No. 245 Broadway.

HAT AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Improved Hat and Straw Cutters—Simple, and durable. Price $6. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturer.

FOR SALE.

A NEW BRILLIANT FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—Of 40 acres, 2 miles west of Hempstead village, 20 of clear, rich, rotating, through it; a good house, large barn, &c. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMS, on the premises, or to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Also, for sale as above, one farm of 70, one of 50, and one 125 acres.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm situated about eighteen miles from the City, containing nearly 140 acres, with convenient buildings, a large barn, two wells of water, large orchard, &c., and well crops in the condition. To a person wanting a farm of easy distance, and desirous of procuring good neighbors, the vicinity where land is rapidly advancing, will find this farm very desirable. Church and school near. Also 2 farms of 100 acres (or of woodland) situated in Sussex County, N. J., all satisfactory of the Rev. Samuel Bend, of Jersey City, to the number to spend Sabbath and Communion, and to-morrow being on the Hudson River, 30 miles south of Albany. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and the cars will leave Jersey City at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, and 6 P. M. on first floor, west hall; from 12 until 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—50,000—A handsome country seat, situated on the Hudson River, at Newburgh, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 60 miles from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out, and planted with ornamental trees, with 40 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire of Captain THOMAS M. SUDLER, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier. JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 155 West 23d-st., New-York; or W. MOFFAT, Banker at Albany, or the tenant on the premises.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE WHITE PLAINS RURAL CEMETERY will receive sealed bids at the office of the said Society, in the said village, on the 1st day of August ensuing. Application may be made to RICHARD A. READING, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York; JONATHAN FUDDY, No. 117 Orchard-st., New-York; or JAMES G. BARKER, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York, and to JAMES G. BARKER, Secretary, White Plains.—Dated, July 1, 1855.

JOHN FISHER, President.
JOHN F. JENKINS, Secretary.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the north shore of Staten Island, a beautiful cottage, containing 5 rooms and water-closet, surrounded with shrubbery and fruit trees. Located in lot 125 feet front on the road, 85 feet on another, being on the corner of two wide streets. Possession may be had at any time. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, North Shore Post Office.

CHEAP LOTS, UNUSUALLY LOW.—For sale, the lease of six four lots No. 14 Chambers-st., having three years to run from the 1st of November next, (five), at the price of $250 each, or $1,500 for the whole. Inquire of W. J. DAVIS, No. 45 Rose-st., up stairs.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 7 to 10 acres of savery timber, with good rights of steamboat landing, on the premises to THEODORE SELLOEY, of the Bank, corner of 4th-av. and Waverley-place.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine farm situated about eighteen miles from the City, containing nearly 140 acres, with convenient buildings, a large barn, two wells of water, large orchard, &c., and well crops in the condition. To a person wanting a farm of easy distance, and desirous of procuring good neighbors, the vicinity where land is rapidly advancing, will find this farm very desirable. Church and school near. Also 2 farms of 100 acres (or of woodland) situated in Sussex County, N. J., all satisfactory of the Rev. Samuel Bend, of Jersey City, to the number to spend Sabbath and Communion, and to-morrow being on the Hudson River, 30 miles south of Albany. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and the cars will leave Jersey City at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, and 6 P. M. on first floor, west hall; from 12 until 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000—A handsome country seat, situated on the line of the Harlem Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the Wakefield station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2 hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Grounds tastefully laid out, and planted with ornamental trees, with 40 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire of Captain THOMAS M. SUDLER, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier. JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 155 West 23d-st., New-York; or W. MOFFAT, Banker at Albany, or the tenant on the premises.

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HOTEL FOR SALE—Splendid long established hotel, junction of Old Post-road and Harlem River, Westchester Co., N. Y. $4,000; also, superior meat market, 8th-av., doing splendid trade $700; also, new in splendid church, 3rd-st., 36ft.; $6,000 wanted on house and lands, Hudson, N. Y., worth $10,000; also, good second-hand furniture, worth $1,400, 12th-st. Apply at No. 61 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—Are selling lots and building houses on them, on easy terms of payment. East New-York is more easy of access to the business part of the City—time 30 minutes. It is unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness of location. Several elegant cottages have just finished and in the process of finishing, will be sold on accommodating terms of payment. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Agents, No. 156 Broadway.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 40 feet, lot 20 by 100; only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DERICK & SHUFELT, No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LAND WANTED—In exchange for very productive business property in Washington-st., New-York, (rents about $2,500;) and Myrtle-av., (rents about $1,200,) Brooklyn. Also, wild land of settlers' choice to say cash on new terms. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 156 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—One lease for not less than five years, for a small family. The house must have all, or nearly all, the modern improvements, and in a fine location. Address, until the 30th inst., SMALL HOUSE, *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By the 1st of August. Part of a two or three story house for a family of two, permanent, and no boys. Rent no object. Location preferred. Address L. D. S., Times Office, for one week.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, back rents by a young Lawyer, in an office containing a good library—one preferred in which the advertiser could render services in compensation for the rent, &c. Address for 3 days, LAWYER, Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A dressmaker wishes to get two or three unfurnished rooms on first or second floors; rent is not by low. Location between Spring and 14th sts., and 6th and 8th-avs. Address with full particulars, Mrs. E. FOWLER, Metropolitan Post-Office.

MILL OR MANUFACTORY WANTED—In New-York or its vicinity.—A Gas and Oil Mill with engine and gearing. Any party having one for sale or rent may find a customer by addressing L. M., Box 2,411 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a small New-England family; two or three comfortably furnished rooms, without board, in a pleasant locality, convenient to Fulton or South Ferries. Address, stating locality and terms, J. G., Brooklyn Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED in Brooklyn—Such as would be suitable for school-rooms for young ladies and girls. Must be in a central part of the City. Address Box 612 *New-York Post Office.*

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in Rivet-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson-sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling House, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $450 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS,
No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 226 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE—A fine new five-story, English basement house, in 23d-st., opposite Lenox Terrace. In location, for beauty and convenience of access, not excelled in the City. Rent only $1,200. The house will be kept in good repair by the owner, and every needful thing done to promote the convenience and welfare of a good, careful tenant.

KEYES & ROGERS, Agents,
No. 2 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front Dwelling house, No. 26 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 71 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house Keepers need not apply.

TO MANUFACTURERS—EXTENSIVE FACTORY ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—At the stone and marble works, foot of 51st-st. N. R., adapted to any large heavy business. Also, superior rooms, with or without power, for purposes less extensive. M. PECK, No. 29 Trinity Building, FRED'K S. STRONG, on premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 45th-st. Apply to W. C. KERR, No. 97 5th-av.

LOTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOTS, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to Re

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR EUROPE.

RAILROADS.

AUCTION SALES.

INSURANCE.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPOSALS.

FURNITURE.

ZINC PAINTS.

COAL.

MEDICAL.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, at its regular weekly meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance, was held last evening at the Dennis Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The Chair was taken shortly after 8 o'clock, by F. M. KUHNY, Esq. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. JOY. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. After the President had made some forcible remarks in regard to the enforcement of the law, Mr. T. J. BROOKS addressed the assembly in a sensible and emphatic manner. Mr. ISA BUCKMAN, being afterwards called upon, said:

In the matter of this Liquor Law we have to advocate for the honor of the State. It becomes us to stand up for the honor of the State. Shall it be said across the Atlantic Ocean, that we are nullifiers, because a few bales of cotton come in with rum? Has not the Empire City nullified the best law of the Empire State? I saw in Albany Mr. GOLDMAN, beside Mr. O'KEEFE, and I thought I would rather be a laborer at one dollar a day than those resist a law friendly to God and society. Oh, but it is unconstitutional, says this man; but I say that I saw a child sweeping yesterday, the crossway of a street in this City, and I asked, Was it because his father or mother had too much beef-steak? Suppose you were in the water, and in danger of drowning, and any one tied a rope around your body to drag you out of the water, would you complain? Just so is the Maine Law—a rope to drag drunkards out of liquor. But if you have recourse to stimulants every day, when you are attacked with cholera or other diseases, brandy is the rope that will not drag you out of the water, because you have recourse to it every day. I thought, when we went along Chatham-street, by the pawnbrokers' shops, what put the goods into those shops—what was it but rum? The last gift of the mother—the present of the gray-haired parent—the husband's tools and the children's clothes went there. Mr. BUCKMAN referred to the recent execution of a murderer in Illinois, when the culprit confessed that rum had led to the deed. It is now time, he said, for us to buckle on our whole armor, and in that panoply to commence sowing the good seed.

Mr. JOY then addressed the meeting. He said that every drunkard presented him with an argument for temperance. The other day, in a violent rain storm, he took refuge in a three cent grog shop. There he saw a little girl come in for liquor, and he found her rent had sent her there. Oh, what an argument was there for temperance! Last week he heard two legal gentlemen in confessence,—he was not at liberty to state their names,—one thing was certain, neither of them had given his opinion about the Liquor law, and they agreed that the liquor dealers could not stand. Every argument for temperance was an argument against the liquor law. He thought that the public ought not to be disappointed because the rum-sellers did not abscond. The Fifth-avenue, in its palaces, was against them, and could they blame the lager bier sellers, if they kept up the traffic? If DANIEL LORD—shame upon him as a member of the church—had given an adverse decision, his decision came from his position in society, and would come to nothing. The Mayor of the City is against us, but he is not the Mayor of the City—he is Mayor of dollars and cents. He has destroyed the freedom of the City, and so has Recorder SMITH, who tells the Grand Jury that they have nothing to do with the Liquor law. He did not care for this. It was a good and constitutional law, and would certainly be carried out.

The Chairman then proceed to take up a subscription to defray the expenses of the room, which being done, the meeting adjourned.

City Tract Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Tract Society was held at the New Bible House, Astor-place, on Monday evening. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. The opening prayer was read by Rev. Mr. HOLT.

After the transaction of the usual opening business, the Visitors read their monthly reports, which were very interesting and encouraging.

The annexed is a statement of the transactions of the Society during the past month:

Number of Missionaries	26
Number of visits	1,163
Bibles supplied to the destitute	109
Testaments supplied to children and others	114
Children gathered into Sunday Schools	117
Volumes lent from the Ward Libraries	547
Children gathered into Public Schools	53
Persons gathered into Bible Classes	21
Persons induced to attend church	115
Temperance pledges obtained	18
Religious meetings held	149
Hopefully converted	27
United with Evangelical churches	10

The Accident corner Nassau and Cedar streets—Death of Two of the Injured Parties.

The two persons mentioned as fatally injured in the accident that occurred Monday morning, while assisting in the demolition of the old building, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, have since died. ALEXANDER BURNS—his name being wrongly given as CORNELIUS SULLIVAN—died about 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon. He was unmarried, and aged thirty years. It seems he was in the employ of Mr. AMOS WOODRUFF, up town, as a teamster. One of his horses having been prostrated by the heat, he was permitted, Monday morning, to commence work temporarily on the building, when, on the very day he commenced work, he received the fatal injuries that resulted in his death. He leaves several brothers and sisters.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, a boy aged 16, died at 5 o'clock. He resided with an aunt, at No. 42 Frankfort-street. He has a mother and brothers and sisters residing in Ireland.

JOHN SHAY, the other injured party, is doing well.

Coroner O'DONNELL held on inquest yesterday on the dead bodies.

☞ The New-York Delegates to the State Teacher's Association are to meet to-morrow at 3 P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, at which time the mode and time of starting for Utica will be determined. All teachers, male and female, who design attending the Convention, are invited to be present at this meeting.

Board of Governors.

The ordinary meeting of the Board took place, yesterday, at the Rotunda. There were present, Governor TOWNSHEND, DRAPER, HERRICK, DUKE, DUNNE, TIEMANN, HENRY, TAYLOR and WEST.

The official report is as follows: Number remaining, July 21, at Bellevue Hospital, 611; Lunatic Asylum, 505; Almshouse, 1,107; Penitentiary, 235; Penitentiary Hospital, 152; Almshouse Hospital, 21; Workhouse Hospital, 146; Workhouse, 690; Small-pox Hospital, 4; Randall's Island, 819; Randall's Island Hospital, 234; City Prison, 507; Second District Prison, 25; Third District Prison, 17; Colored Home, 248; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 176—Total, 5,867: Increase, 11. Number remaining, July, 1855, 5,836; Admitted, 1,296—Total, 7132. Died, 33; Discharged, 1,186; Sent to Penitentiary, 96—Total, 1,317. Remaining, July 21, 5,867.

The reading of the necessary requisition occupied a long time. Various applications were made for leave of temporary absence. Referred to a Committee, with power.

A letter was received on behalf of 1,000 Sunday-School Teachers from Massachusetts, who wish to visit Blackwell's Island in September. Governors WEST, DRAPER and DUKE, with the President, were appointed a Committee to receive them.

A variety of other communications were read, but they were devoid of public interest.

The report of the Committee on the Workhouse recommends a discontinuance of straw beds for the use of both sexes, inasmuch as they (the beds) swarm with fleas, instead of which they advise beds made of matting. They disapprove of the use of oil for lighting the institution. As to the cost of the change, the proposition was referred back to the Committee to report. The expense of the matting mattress will be about $400.

Gov. DUKE proposed a resolution which was adopted unanimously from the report on City Prisons as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to appropriate for the use of the Governors of the Almshouse, the building and lands on Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, formerly occupied as a public school, and now vacant, the same being required by the Department as a prison for the Fourth Police District, the part of the building now used for the purposes under the Court-room, corner of Eighty-sixth-street, Fourth-avenue, being entirely unfit for the purpose from its dampness, want of security, ventilation, and danger to the life of any person confined therein.

☞ A free fight came off in Chambers-street, near the Girard House, at about 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon, between three or four gentlemen boarders of an establishment in the vicinity. The sport lasted for nearly half an hour, and was witnessed by a throng as large as to render the street impassable. Finally, a policeman did make his appearance, and succeeded in pacifying the belligerents.

☞ One who wishes to give the farmers a chance proposes to appropriate every alternate block in Canal-street, from the East to the North River, to their use; where they can back up their wagons and sell out, and laugh at the middlemen who eat up their profits, while we do their potatoes. If the project is adopted, we shall tell our readers of it.

☞ The Democratic Republican Committee (Hards) met at No. 663 Broadway, Monday night, and did some routine business. The list of members was taken up, and the vacancies occasioned by those who had been absent from three successive meetings filled.

☞ The Philadelphia *Sun* is surprised that a gentleman of the reputation and standing of Judge BRONSON, should have *gassed his own consent* to publish an opinion of so much importance, prepared with so little care, so undigested, inconclusive and unsatisfactory as his late one.

☞ A history of the old Tontine Building, which was demolished last Spring, has been prepared by FREDRICK DE PEYSTER, Chairman of the Committee who managed its affairs, and published by NESBITT & Co.

☞ The Police have been trying their prettiest of late to stop the boys from jumping on cars while they are moving. The police were ahead at sundown last night. It is hard work though, boys do so much love to be crippled for life and killed.

☞ At the late funeral of a physician in G——, *who had enjoyed a lucrative practice, there were* six physicians present, waiting to step into his place.

☞ Judge BRONSON says that excessive drinking is an offence which should be punished. That is what they do at the Tombs, daily.

Can it be True?

It is rumored that one of the Deputy Keepers in the Tombs has been complained of to Governors DUKE and DUNNE, the Committee on City Prisons, for taking from his cell the notorious PAT. MCLAUGHLIN *alias* Paugene, one of the parties under indictment for the murder of the late WILLIAM POOLE, and escorting him to houses of prostitution, *drinking saloons, and giving him a fine time about* town. The process on which PAT. took his airing was an "examination paper." Perhaps the other prisoners indicted for the same offence are also occasionally taken out for the benefit of their health. The case is to be investigated by the Governors.—*Tribune.*

The Street Walkers and Tombs Skinners.

On Monday night, the Fifth Ward Police arrested five street walkers and conveyed them to prison. Capt. CARPENTER says of them:

"They were cruising up and down White and Walker streets, soliciting men to go home with them. Unless some law is enacted to keep these women within the bounds of decency when in the streets, I must give it up. Arresting them now and holding them to bail is only putting money in the pockets of the 'leeches' around the Tombs, and they take pains to instruct the girls to cruise the streets in defiance of the officers, well knowing, the oftener they are arrested, they (the leeches) make their 'fives' and 'tens.'"

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms.*

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Dépôt.

JULY 19, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DUBNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 606 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TREMAIN, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 407 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 266 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

BACH'S AMERICAN COMPOUND—Those who are using this new remedy, will hereafter find E. & R. COVENTRY & Co.'s fac-simile upon each wrapper, instead of their written signature, as the large quantity sold daily renders it impossible for them to write upon each wrapper. Purchase only of reliable dealers. "Bach's American Compound" can now be had at wholesale of M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 115 Fulton-street, New-York. E. & R. COVENTRY & Co., are sole Proprietors of Bach's American Compound, Auburn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life Insurances appeal to the sympathy and good judgment of every husband and parent; it being within the reach of nearly all to secure a life policy of a few thousand dollars, not to be swallowed up in the wreck of business and the sacrifice of property attendant upon the unlooked for death of the managing head, but to come wholly and promptly, and in the hour of need, from the Howard Life Insurance Company, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT's prize Indian drama of "Wacousta" is creating a great sensation at this popular Theatre. It is estimated that over one thousand persons were unable to gain admittance on Monday evening. It will be repeated to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS in the principal characters. The "Swiss Cottage" and "Paddy the Piper" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon those organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S unrivaled Piano-fortes, and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S single and double Melodions. Second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. A large stock for sale very low for cash or approved paper. Prices from $100 to $400.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME AND REFRESHING—A glass of EGERTON'S pure Soda Water, with his new Cream Syrups. Stop when passing and try it. Only under the Astor House, and Broadway and Canal-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Resignation of Collector Brasted.

At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday night, a communication was read from J. W. BRASTED, Collector of Taxes of the Eastern District.

On motion, it was ordered that the communication be returned to Mr. BRASTED.

The Circus not a Detriment to Health after all.

The Board of Health met yesterday morning, and, after mature deliberation, came to the wise conclusion that a Circus was not dangerous to health. The following resolution, rescinding the one passed on Monday, was agreed to.

By Alderman CROWELL:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last meeting, declaring the tents and booths of Mons. FRANCONI's Circus a nuisance, be reconsidered and rescinded.

Alderman BARNARD, the mover of the original resolution, had his name seconded in the negative on the reconsideration.

Fires.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in some wooden out-buildings. Among them a small stable, situated in the centre of the block bounded by Myrtle-avenue, Gold, Johnson and Duffield-streets. Damage about $300. No insurance.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. A. JOHNSON, No. 10 Degraw-street, which was speedily extinguished by Officer CORNELL, of the Third District Police and the occupants of the house. Damage trifling.

NEW-JERSEY.

Teachers' Institute.

The organization of a Teachers' Institute in Hudson County is contemplated. At the last meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, the subject was introduced and a resolution adopted approving of such an organization. Dr. HOAGLAND, Agent of the State Board of Education, was present, and addressed the Board of Education upon the subject. Upon application being made by the requisite number of teachers, an appropriation will be made from the State Educational Fund, to defray the expenses of the Teachers' Institute.

Licenses.

The Council of Hoboken has fixed licenses for the ensuing year at the following rates: Tavern licenses, $50; Omnibus, Stage and Hackney Coach licenses, $10; Express Wagons, $5; Dray Carts, $3. The City Clerk is entitled to a fee of $2 for drawing up a Tavern license, and $1 for licenses of other kinds.

Liquor Prosecutions.

The prosecution of illegal liquor sellers, before the Recorder, continue. CHARLES MCCARTY, PATRICK MARION, THOMAS DOYLE and SARAH DUNHAM, were each fined $10 and costs on Saturday for selling liquor.

MARRIED

In this City, on Monday evening, July 2, by Rev. Jos. M. Krebs, pastor of Rutgers st., Presbyterian Church, CLARKSON L. HEROY, of Brooklyn, to FRANCES CRESELIA, daughter of Capt. Joseph J. Hodgkiss, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. J. H. Wood, THOMAS C. OAKLEY, Esq., to Miss RACHEL HENDERSON, all of this City.

In this City, on Friday, July 20, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, HERMANN GELPCKE, late of Berlin, Prussia, to VICTORIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of John W. Thorne, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 24, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS LOCKHART, Jr., of the firm of Lockhart & Gibson, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 891 Broadway, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, EMMA L., daughter of Vincent L. and Frances C. Cornell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 476 Grand-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, July 23, ANNA KATZ, daughter of Robert C. and Caroline Cook, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 50 West 19th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 22, EMELINE, wife of James W. Bleecker, and daughter of the late G. Washington Smith, and adopted daughter of Wm. K. Lothrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father in-law, Samuel M. Blatchford, No. 31 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

At Harlem, on Monday, July 23, suddenly, CATHARINE PARMALEE, wife of William H. Calkin, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 125st st., Harlem, near 3d-av., on Wednesday, (To-morrow,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24, ELIZABETH TERRY, only daughter of John T. and Eliza Barber, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Rhinebeck, on Monday morning, July 23, JAMES HUNTER STEWART, son of the late James J. Stewart, of New-York.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his guardian, Wm. Kelby, Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

On Tuesday, July 24, CHARLES S., son of Louis D. and Mary A. Boyce, aged 2 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 24

$5,000 Indiana State 5s	84	100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	89⅜
11'000 Virginia 6s	97⅞	221 do	101
2,000 Missouri 6s	85⅜	150 do	101⅛
5,000 California 7s '70	87	100 do	89⅜
900 Ohio 6s '86	104⅜	25 Sixth av. R.R.	72
5,000 Louisiana 6s	93⅜	75 Wis. Lake Shore R.R.	26⅜
15,000 Erie Bonds of '83	97⅛	25 do	26
6,000 Erie Bonds of '75	92	125 Erie Railroad	31⅛
7,000 Rud. R. 2 M. Bds.	77	250 do	31⅜
5,000 do	76⅞	50 do	31⅝
15,000 Ill. C. R.R. 8s	86	100 do	31⅞
20,000 do	85⅛	100 do	31⅝
5,000 do	85½	50 do	31⅞
1,000 T. C. R.F. B. w'ant	84	10 do	31⅝
8,000 Ill. Freeland Bds.	82⅜	200 do	31⅝
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 6s	93	50 do	31⅝
2,000 Cleve & Toledo Div	84	100 do	31⅝
2,500 do	84½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	39⅛
1,000 Pan. Bds 2d issue	101	100 do	39⅛
9 American Ex. Bank	114	500 Reading Railroad	89⅜
10 Nassau Bank	108	100 do	89⅜
21 Continental Bank	108	100 do	89⅜
16 Bank of Commerce	109½	400 do	89⅜
100 Canton Company	27⅛	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	94⅛
50 Harlem R. R.	16½	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	55
50 do	16¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo	83⅜
50 do	16¾	100 do	83⅜
50 do	16¾	200 do	83⅜
50 do	16¾	100 do	83⅜
50 do	16¾	100 do	83⅜
50 do	16¾	100